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FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE CONFIRMATION NO. 12/10/1998 YASUYUKI SEKINE RM.HPK 8464 09/208,696 **EXAMINER** 7590 03/11/2004 BENITA J ROHM COLLINS, DOLORES R **ROHM & MONSANTO** ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER 660 WOODWARD AVENUE **SUITE 1525** 3712 DETROIT, MI 48226 DATE MAILED: 03/11/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	-
Office Action Summary	09/208,696	SEKINE, YASUYUKI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dolores R. Collins	3712	
The MAILING DATE of this communication a	appears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address	
Period for Reply  A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a r  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory peri  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stat Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the ma earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a re- reply within the statutory minimum of thirty iod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON' tute, cause the application to become AB.	eply be timely filed  y (30) days will be considered timely.  THS from the mailing date of this communication  ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	on.
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20	) January 2004.		
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ⊠ Ti	his action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow	•	•	is
closed in accordance with the practice unde	er Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D	. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 2-4,6,7 and 11-16 is/are pending in 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withd 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6) ☐ Claim(s) 2-4,6,7 and 11-16 is/are rejected.  7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	Irawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Exami 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	eccepted or b) objected to be the drawing(s) be held in abeyand ection is required if the drawing(	ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(	(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a life.	ents have been received. ents have been received in Apriority documents have been eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	oplication No received in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		ummary (PTO-413) VMail Date	
Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 Paper No(s)/Mail Date		formal Patent Application (PTO-152)	

Art Unit: 3712

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

Examiner acknowledges response by applicant's representative received 1/20/04.

### Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 11, 2-4, 6, 7 & 12-15 are under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sankyo K.K.

Sankyo discloses, as his invention, a Game Machine.

#### Regarding claim 11

Sankyo teaches a gaming machine with a multiplicity of game states with corresponding game symbols (see abstract & figures 2-4), predetermined win and loss states (hit) (abstract & figure 22), a display portion (reels) (shown in figures 2-4 & 22)

Further, in his slot machine he teaches a display that has 2 or more identical symbols appearing serially, as shown in the main figure of his invention.

Art Unit: 3712

Sankyo discloses the claimed (display) invention with the exception of the teaching of 2 or more identical special symbols in all three columns. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to duplicate the teaching of 2 or more identical special symbols shown in the right and left columns (drums) as shown in the aforementioned figure, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co., 193 USPQ 8.

Additionally, the serially appearing symbols of Sankyo's disclosure could be considered special for the purpose of this invention.

### Regarding claims 2 & 3

Sankyo teaches conditions that correspond to loss (failure) and win (hit) (see abstract).

## Regarding claims 4, 6, 12 & 14

Sankyo teaches that his gaming matching has three reels with a plurality of various types and sizes of symbols arranged in a sequence (see figure 22).

## Regarding claim 7

Sankyo teaches that at least one of the symbols is presented at least three times in succession (see figure 22).

Art Unit: 3712

# Regarding claims 13

Sankyo does not explicitly teach the colors of his symbols. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use whatever color desired since it would only depend on the intended use of the assembly and the desired information to be displayed. Further, it has been held that when the claimed printed matter is not functionally related to the substrate it will not distinguish the invention from the prior art in terms of patentability. *In re Gulack*, 217 USPQ 401, (CAFC 1983). The fact that the content of the printed matter placed on the substrate may render the device more convenient by providing an individual with a specific type of color does not alter the functional relationship. Mere support by the substrate for the printed matter is not the kind of functional relationship necessary for patentability.

### Regarding claim 15

Sankyo teaches that moveable symbols are stopped in order to display win of failure (see abstract).

Page 4

Art Unit: 3712

2. Claims 11, 2-4, 6, 7, 12-15 & 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sankyo K.K. in view of Kimura.

Further to the aforementioned teachings of Sankyo K.K., Kimura discloses a Game Machine With Selective Stop Means For Moving display. Kimura explicitly teaches spinning reels, symbols associated with the state of the game and reels controlled by the player by stop means (19, 20 & 21) (also see abstract and claim 1).

It would be obvious to include the teaching of Sankyo K.K.'s reel design to the machine of Kimura. This modification would be considered a mere matter of design choice (since Sankyo K.K. implicitly teaches all the other features of a regular game machine) and would be recognized as being within the level of one of ordinary skill in the art.

# Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 1/20/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the cited references to Sankyo K.K. and Kimura fail to teach the claimed invention prior to the amendments presented in his response. Examiner disagrees with this argument because applicant's invention, as claimed, has structure that is known in the art. Further, in applicant's amendments he simply added limitations that are also known in the gaming art to be performed by slot and gaming machines.

Art Unit: 3712

Referring to the preamble of claim 11, game states (e.g. win/loss, symbol combination(s) predetermined or otherwise), by applicant's own admission on pages 1-4 (Description of the related Art), are known to gaming machines. Display portions having winning lines, rotatable reels, plurality of symbols appearing in succession in a "first display element" and stopping mechanisms used by players to stop reels are all taught by the cited references (as shown above) and known in the gaming machine art.

Applicant added new claim 16 simply adds a second display element and an additional player-actuatable stop arrangement which is clearly taught by Kimura in figure 2 (19, 20, 21) and col. 2, lines 55-58.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to *Dolores R. Collins* whose telephone number is *(703)* 308-8352. The examiner can normally be reached on 8.00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, *Derris Banks* can be reached on *(703) 308-1745*. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is *703-872-9306*.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

March 4, 2004

DERRIS H. BANKS SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3700